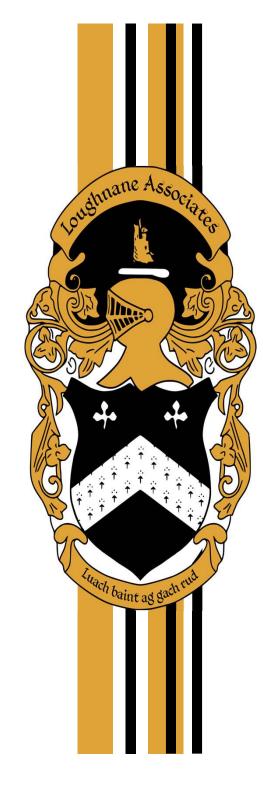
Patterns and Anomalies, Synthetic Identities



Loughnane Associates LLC

Value Touches Everything



Patterns and Anomalies in Financial Analysis Agenda

- 1. Synthetic Identities
- 2. Business Patterns
- 3. Working with Business Records
- 4. Direct (Specific) Method
- 5. Record Patterns & Anomalies

1. Synthetic Identities

Synthetic Identities

Uses of a combination of Primary and Supplemental elements to fabricate a person or entity in order to commit a dishonest act for personal or financial gain.

Primary Elements

Supplemental Elements

Unique to an individual or profile

(e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security number and other government-issued identifiers)

Elements that can help substantiate or enhance the validity of an identity but cannot establish an identity by themselves

(e.g., mailing or billing address, phone number, email address or digital footprint)



Recipe for a Synthetic Identity

START WITH THE BASICS:

SSN/EIN
Little Used SSN
elderly, child,
Immigrant,
Deceased
Closed Business,
Shells, Shelfs?
Start ups
Date of Birth

Primary Elements



Supplemental Elements

3. SPRINKLE AS AVAILABLE

Phone numbers
Social Media
Open Bank Acct
Open Credit Card
Join Organizations
Open Crypto Acct
Create Financial
Records Online

2. ADD INGREDIENTS

www.fakenamegenerator.com www.stevemorse.org/ssn/ssn.html

4. MIX WELL

Data Aggregators
Credit Infrastructure



Working a Synthetic Identity

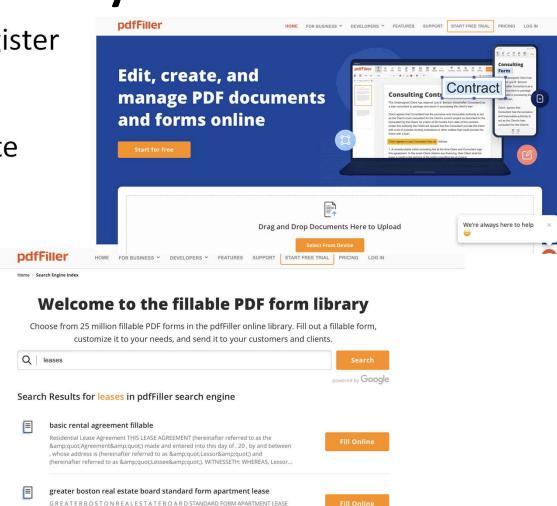
- Apply for credit creates a record for a new identity to be validated
 - Keep applying even if denied someone will approve.
 - Get Credit Line and Start purchasing with the new card
- Establish history
 - Utilities, phone, rewards accounts, social media
- Manage the new identity
 - To be seen by credit monitoring services
 - Monitor using services like Credit Karma
 - Make sure no one is looking at you
 - Make payments
- They will come to you
 - New credit card offers
 - You become part of the market targeted family

Pretty Shallow:
Missing things like
Lack of previous
addresses
Lack of previous phone
numbers
Lack of relatives



Merge Synthetic ID with Synthetic Business

- Create business name and register
 - County/City
 - State
- Incorporate Business with state
- Create D&B Profile online
- Register with entities like
- Create false documents
 - Bank Statements
 - Leases
 - Articles of Incorporation
 - Payroll Records
 - www.pdffiller.com



(FIXED TERM) Prepared By: Date: Name: Address: City/State/Zip: Phone Number: Lesson

Michael Griffin carried on an informal business operation which purported to "repair" the credit of individuals. (2020-2021)



- Informed potential clients that he could boost their credit scores
- Provided Alternative Credit Profile Numbers to conduct credit transactions



Griffin defrauded credit bureaus, end-users of credit information



- Credit Reporting Agencies sell credit reports (Transunion, Equifax, etc)
- Credit Reports quantify the credit risk posed by customer
- Name and SSNs are identifiers CRAs use
- Furnishers: Credit reports information is sourced from information provided by entities

Griffin worked a couple of angles

- Filed fraudulent disputes with the CRAs for "clients"
 Submitted false police reports he never filed and false dispute documents
- Offered "clients" the opportunity to utilize an alternative credit profile to conduct credit transactions.

Credit profiles were fraudulently created by Griffin so that Griffin and coconspirators could use them

After the first accounts, additional accounts were opened

- Used stolen SSNs (incl. minors)
- Created a fraudulent credit profile
- Mail drop address
- Created temp. email and prepaid phone accounts
- Bought lots of open loop prepaid cards





2. Business Patterns



Why focus on Patterns and Anomalies?



"When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth" (The Sign of the Four, Ch. 6)

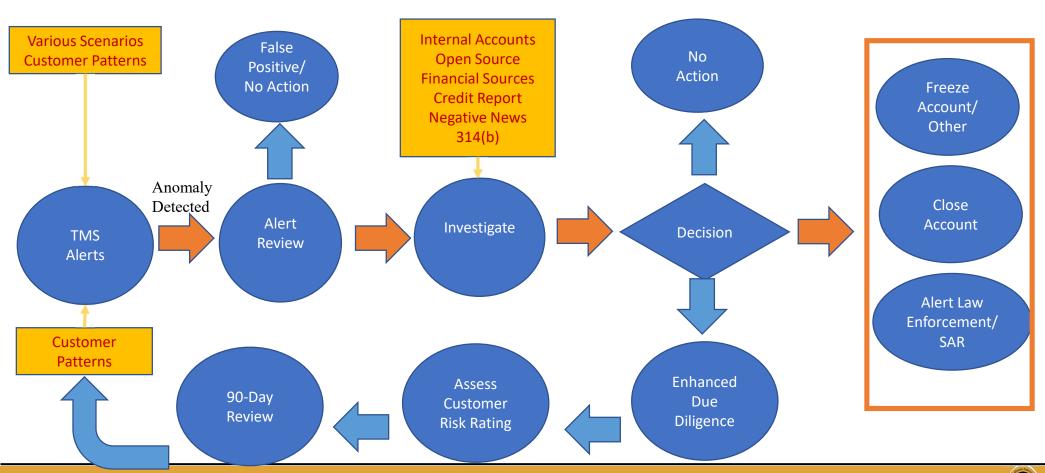
We are trained from an early age to notice anomalies!

BEWARE the trap of culture bias!



How Banks Apply Business Patterns

Bank Transaction Monitoring System Process



National Health Care Fraud Takedown Results in Charges Against 601 Individuals Responsible for Over \$2 Billion in Fraud Losses

Largest Health Care Fraud Enforcement Action in Department of Justice History Resulted in 76 Doctors Charged and 84 Opioid Cases Involving More Than 13 Million Illegal Dosages of Opioids



False Claims to Medicate, Medicaid, TRICARE, private insurance for treatments that were medically unnecessary and often never provided



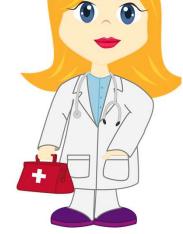
Over \$2 Billion in fraudulent billings



Kickbacks to Patient Recruiters & Beneficiaries



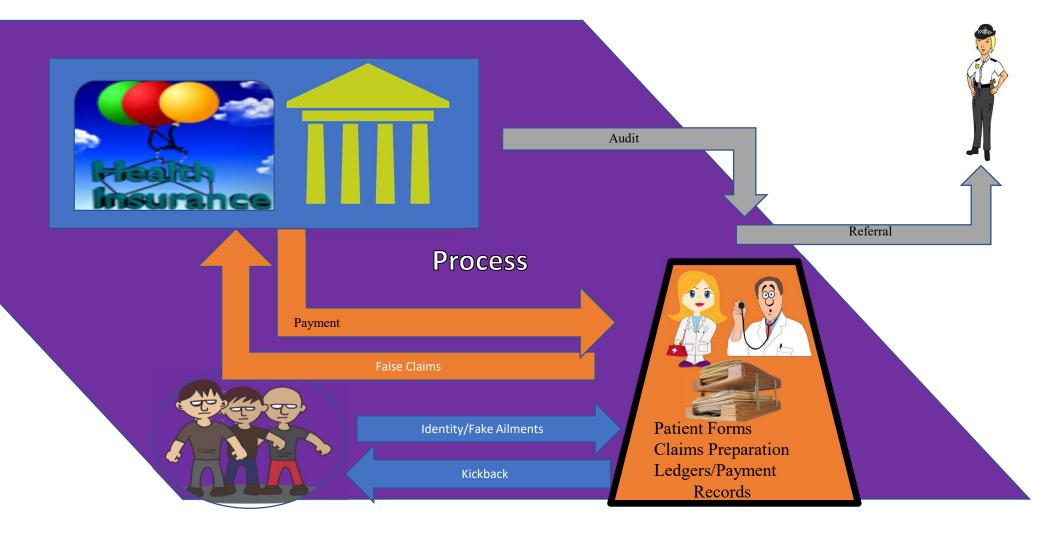
Doctors, nurses, licensed medical professionals health care company owners



https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/national-health-care-fraud-takedown-results-charges-against-601-individuals-responsible-over



Patterns in Healthcare Fraud





Patterns in Healthcare Fraud

Some Red Flags for a Diversion Investigation

- **Cursory** medical examinations
- Brief appointments
- Cash-only practice
- High patient volume
- Patients traveling far distances for appointments
- Lack of diagnostic testing
- Prescribing excessive amounts of controlled substance to patients
- Prescribing controlled substances for an unreasonable period
- Continuing to prescribe controlled substances to the patient when it would be ineffective for treatment purposes
- Elevating dosages of controlled substances with little justification
- Treating patients with only controlled substances

Lots more.....





Opiates

Illicit Payment



Detected











3. Working with Business Records

Structured and Unstructured Data

- Structured Data: Recognizable and Predictable Structures
 - Spreadsheets, formatted data
 - Sales Records, Payment Records, Expense Details, Payroll, Business Reports
- Unstructured: Not in a traditional spreadsheet or database
 - Vendor Invoices, emails, social media, etc.

CUSTOMER	SALES	DATA
COSTONIEN	OI ILLO	

Date	Customer	Invoice	Amount
4/12/2019	B3456	J0901	\$10,000
5/9/2019	B3456	J0901	\$10,000
5/10/2019	B6789	J0910	\$15,365





Data Mining

- Search for unclear patterns, finding predictive information, method to examine structured and unstructured business data.
- Sources of Data:

Central Systems (mainframes, cloud)

Disaster Recovery Systems

Data Warehouses

Laptops

Mobile Devices of all types

Business Operation Systems

(security systems, GPS, time card, key card, etc)

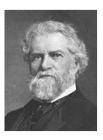
- Consider possible non-digitized data, such as:
 - Visitor/Access Logs, Appointment Logs
- Financial institutions, VASPs



Working with Business Records – Benford's Law

Payment to Invoice Comparison

- Is the amount consistent the business in the amount they should be?
- Are they transnational when transnational makes no sense?
- Are they regular or intermittent or one time? And does that make sense?
- Duplicate Payments an honest mistake that can be used for dishonest reasons
- Threshold Authorization Level
- The amount of activity

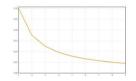


Simon Newcomb 1835-1909



Frank Benford **1883-1948**

Exploring Benford's Law

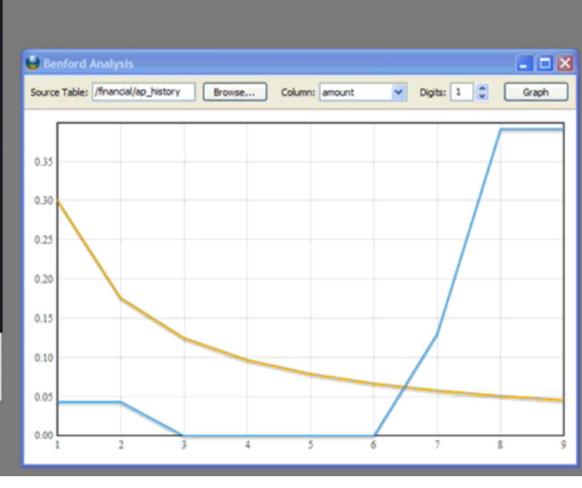


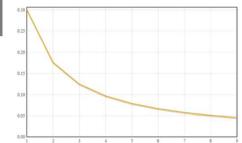
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First Digit	Probability
1	30.1%
2	17.6%
3	12.5%
4	9.7%
5	7.9%
6	6.7%
7	5.8%
8	5.1%
9	4.6%



		Vend_no	Check_date	Check_number	Amount
		363254	10/09/1992	51248	1,927.48
		363254	10/09/1992	51252	27,902.31
		363254	10/14/1992	51954	86,241.90
		363254	10/14/1992	51955	72,117.46
		363254	10/14/1992	51958	81,321.75
		363254	10/14/1992	51959	97,473.96
		363254	10/19/1992	52104	93,249.11
		363254	10/19/1992	52105	89,658.17
Leading Digit	Probability	363254	10/19/1992	52108	87,776.89
1	30.1%	363254	10/19/1992	52110	92,105.83
2	17.6%	363254	10/19/1992	52118	79,949.16
3		363254	10/19/1992	52121	87,602.93
	12.5%	363254	10/21/1992	52128	96,879.27
4	9.7%	363254	10/21/1992	52129	91,806.47
5	7.9%	363254	10/21/1992	52134	84,991.67
6	6.7%	363254	10/21/1992	52138	90,831.83
7	5.8%	363254	10/21/1992	52139	93,766.67
8	5.1%	363254	10/23/1992	52148	88,338.72
9	4.6%	363254	10/23/1992	52149	94,639.49
		363254	10/23/1992	52175	83,709.28
		363254	10/23/1992	52178	96,412
		363254	10/23/1992	52185	88,432.86
		363254	10/23/1992	52189	71,552.16
		0.30			
		0.25			
		0.20			
		0.15			



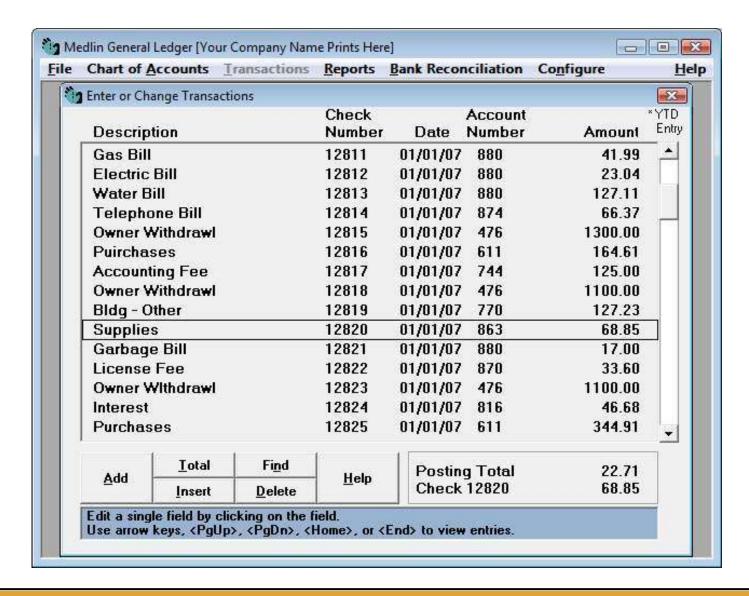


Sample Chart of Accounts

Index	Account No.	Account Name	Level	Type	Class	
1						
2						
3		ASSETS	1	Control 1	Asset	
4		Cash and Bank	2	Control 2	Asset	
5	1000	Petty cash I	3	Detail	Asset	
6	1100	Petty cash II	3	Detail	Asset	
7	2000	Bank account - Citibank	3	Detail	Asset	
8	2100	Bank account - UniCredit	3	Detail	Asset	
9						
10		Accounts Receivables	2	Control 2	Receivable	
11	3000 Accounts receivable A		3	Detail	Receivable	
12	3100 Accounts receivable B		3	Detail	Receivable	
13						
14		Tax Receivables	2	Control 2	Asset	
15	3200	Tax receivables	3	Detail	Asset	
16						
17		Fixed Assets	2	Control 2	Asset	
18	4000	Machinery, equipment, furniture	3	Detail	Asset	
19	4200	Vehicles	3	Detail	Asset	
20	5000 Buildings		3	Detail	Asset	
21	5500	Accumulated Depreciation	3	Detail	Aktiva	
22						
23		LIABILITIES	1	Control 1	Liability	



A Look At Business Records





What are the types of data you might want to consider in Business Pattern Analysis

Bank Records

• SARs, CTRs, Cash Sales, Due Diligence and Risk Analysis reports

Insurance Records

Including Risk Analysis reports

Trade Documents

Tax Records

Other communications

- Apps
- Alternate remittance activity
- Use of hawala or other method consistent with culture and location
- Bulk Cash

Internal business records



Business Records in Small Business

Financial Statements	Invoices
Gross Receipts (income)	Credit Card charge slips
Purchases	Petty cash slips for small cash payments
Expenses	Asset Documents (purchase, value, deduction, use, selling price)
Travel, Transportation, Gifts	Employment taxes (**names)
Assets	Cancelled checks
Taxes	Bank Deposit
	Receipt Books

Rules for Data Analysis

The purpose of data analysis involves running targeted tests against data to identify anomalies

Has the ability to detect fraud or deception:

- Rule #1: Understand the data you are obtaining
 - If you don't know why it was created and its intended purpose...
- Rule #2: Plan Your Approach
 - Understand your tools
 - What is you investigative objective and scope?
- Rule #3: Collect and Work Data using correct evidence practices
 - Verify the Data
 - Cleanse and Normalize the Data (no GIGO)
 - Known errors
 - Unreadable characters
- Be alert to false positives



4. Direct (Specific) Method

Direct Item Method Analysis

Direct (Specific Item) Method

Best Use In:

- Understatement of Income Scheme
- Overstatement of Income Scheme
- Fraudulent Claims for Credits of Exemptions



Requires gathering evidence

Analysis is usable in court



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Net-worth method is used to prove illicit income circumstantially

Reminder: Personal Net Worth Analysis

Establish a reliable beginning net worth (opening net worth) which includes all of the assets and liabilities on hand (Base Year)

Obtain books/records that are available

2 Cash on Hand – important

Banks, stockbrokers, other 3rd party sources, bankruptcy

Examine Financial Statements

Assets:	
Cash on Hand	\$10,000
Cash in Accounts	\$40,000
Checking	\$15,000
Savings	\$5,000
Brokerage	\$25,000
Securities	\$15,000
Vehicles	\$25,000
Business Equipment	\$12,000
Real Estate	\$750,000
Personal Items (collectibles, jewelry, etc)	\$35,000
Negotiable Instruments	\$500
Total Assets:	\$932,500
Less (Adjust as needed):	
Loans	\$35,000
Notes	\$50,000
Accounts Payable	\$30,000
Credit Card Balance	\$5,000
Mortgage	\$35,0000
Accumulated Depreciation	\$5,000
/ recarriance a Depreciation	
= Net Worth	\$475,000
	\$475,000 \$400,000



Robert



Direct (Specific) Method

Direct:

Most preferred method
Uses reported income and expenses, with support in books and records
Usually summarized in tax returns so it is easier to analyze for anomalies

Can be used to identify:

Understatement of income
Overstatement of Expenses
Fraudulent Claims for
credit and exemptions

Direct (Specific) Method

What John Smith reported

Payment	Date	Amount	Total
Records			
Acme Trade	09/01/2014	\$3,000	
Acme Trade	08/01/2014	\$6,000	\$9,000
Brigand Company	06/30/2014	\$8,000	
Brigand Company	03/01/2014	\$5,000	
Brigand Company	02/28/2014	\$2,000	\$15,000
Cleveland	07/01/2014	\$1,000	
Consulting			
Cleveland	03/30/2014	\$5,000	\$6,000
Consulting			
Total Reported			\$30,000
Paid			

What We Find Out

External Vendors	Date	Amount	Total
Acme Trade	09/01/2014	\$3,000	
Acme Trade	08/01/2014	\$9,000	\$12,000
Brigand Company	06/30/2014	\$8,000	
Brigand Company	03/01/2014	\$7,000	
Brigand Company	02/28/2014	\$2,000	\$17,000
Cleveland	07/01/2014	\$10,000	
Consulting			
Cleveland	03/30/2014	\$5,000	\$15,000
Consulting			
Total Paid			\$44,000
Delta			\$14,000

- ✓ Overstated Payments \$14,000
- ✓ Delta not accounted for



Direct (Specific) Method

What Bill reported as receipts

What We Find Out

Bill: Source Records	Date	Amount	Total
Echo Hearing Aids	5/10/2017	\$11,000	
	6/20/2017	\$15000	\$26,000
Parson Printing	2/15/2017	\$3000	
	8/10/2017	\$9000	
	1/28/2017	\$7000	\$19,000
Johnny's Collar	11/11/2017	\$14000	
	12/20/2017	\$20000	\$34,000
Total Reported			\$59,000
Receipts			

Info from External	Date	Amount	Total
Sources			
Echo Hearing Aids	5/10/2017	\$16,000	
	6/20/2017	\$15,000	\$31,000
Parson Printing	2/15/2017	\$8,000	
	8/10/2017	\$9,000	
	1/28/2017	\$20,000	\$37,000
Johnny's Collar	False	\$0	
1	False	\$0	\$0
Synthetic			
Total Receipts			\$68,000
Delta			\$49,000

- ✓ Understated Receipts
- ✓ Receipts from an unknown sourceç



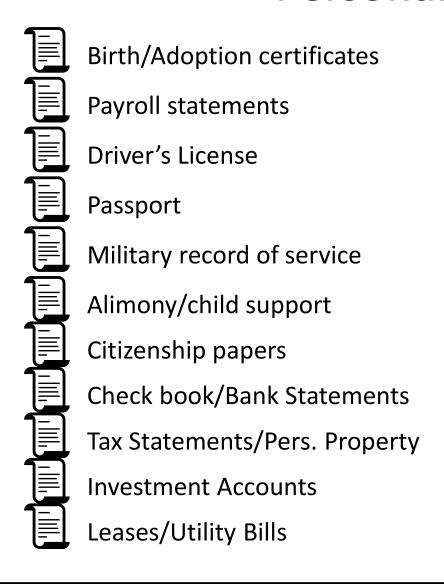
5. Record Patterns & Anomalies

Financial Transaction Anomalies

- Rapid offshore transfer of deposited funds
- Unrealistic wealth when compared to client profile
- Unrealistic explanations of financial condition
- Unusually complex method of buying/selling financial products
 - Go across town to cash checks
 - Unusual use of MSB or financial services, not consistent with profile
 - A business that uses money orders instead of checks for example
- Avoiding identifying ultimate account beneficiaries
- Financial relationships with individuals/businesses that do not fit the profile
- Rapidly changing, one-time phone numbers, addresses



Personal Records





Changes in Personal Patterns

- Unexplained Wire Transfers (foreign countries)
- Numerous and frequent cash withdrawals; inquiries of balance
- Frequent domestic travel, paid in cash
- Unrelated or unexplained authorized users to accounts
- Same phone number used by multiple people
- Same address used by multiple people
- No normal living expenses or commonly expected items found in bank records or credit cards



Patterns in Business Financial Records

Checks

Dates, check number, amount, payee, signer, endorser,

Credit Card records

Dates, transaction number, amounts, vendor, location, time

Wire transfers

• Dates, amounts, sender, bank and account of sender, beneficiary, bank and account number of beneficiary

Ledgers

Date, amount, purpose of transaction



Patterns in Business Financial Records

- Source and Destination
- Time/Date Stamps
- Patterns of Payments
 - When are employees paid?
 - When are vendors paid?
 - Any out of cycle payments?
- Frequency of transactions
 - Daily? Weekly? Monthly?
- Change in activity
- Environmental Factors



- Check Numbers
- Type of Transaction
- Cashier's Checks?
- Money Orders?
- Stamped/Signer Endorser
 - Separation of duties





Patterns and Anomalies



Questions?



